Active Service of Gen. T. W. Sweeny, as Told by His Letters.

YANKEE JOURNALISTS.

Men Who Were - Making History in Missouri.

LYON'S HESITATION.

The Battle of Wilson's Creek and Death of Lyon.

[Continued from last week.] LITTLE PAPER was printed at Lebanon, Mo., June 28, 1861, and was entitled the Illustrated News, and contains some clever little skits and timely

boys took possession of a printing office, Sweens. we could both stick

type and handle the quill after a fashion, we at once resolved on the amusement of getting up a paper.

"We cannot go into detail upon our future course, for we are those who count upon actions rather than words. But of this thing we feel certain, that coming 'columns' will sufficiently 'justify' any matter which we shall leave to be 'set up.' One pledge will we make, and that is that no 'Secesh' will

VENTURE TO WRITE TREASON where we 'lock up the chase.'"

Following are some extracts from the

If the good Union men traveling through this town do not stop at the Washington House, kept by C. W. McCaul, late of St. Louis, they may expect the Brigade Staff to be "down on them." Vice versa, if Mr. McCaul rails to contique a good Union man, the entire brigade may be down on him, regardless of expecta-

We found this town strongly fortified. In one drug store were three mortars, all mounted.



The above cut (a mortar) will give a better idea of their caliber and efficiency than any description we can give. They are said to have dealt death to hundreds

A lad named Jefferson Davis, brought up and for a long time supported by his uncle, has been guilty of the greatest ingratitude toward his relative, and actually attempted to plunge a dagger to the old gentleman's heart. The scoundrel is to be hung, as he deserves to be,

A fugitive slave named C. F. Jackson has eseaped from his master in Missouri, and has not been recovered. He was greatly frightened by meeting a Lyon in his path, and turned so suddenly pale that it is said he might possibly be mistaken for a white man where he is not

TO THE AMERICAN FLAG. (Dedicated to Gen. Sweeny on the entrance of I brigade into Lebanon.)

All hall to the banner that florts o'er the free. Its stars and its stripes proudly blending, Threefold in its beauty, may it typical be Of Liberty, Union, and Peace never-ending.

But when in the frenzy of passion and pride The mad hand of Treason shall tear it, Let war swell her trumpet, be rebeis defied, Through courage and blood boldly bear it.

Its white is the emblem of Purity's vest, Its red the warm blood of a Nati Its blue tells of Heaven, where heroes may rest, While stars ever glow in oblatio

Then bail to the banner that floats o'er the free, Threefold in its beauty, may it typical be, Of Freedom and Union unending.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 25, WAR OFFICE; 4 p. Lyon informed me that the m .- Richmond has been taken. It was done at just 2:30 o'clock thir p. m. P. S.-It was taken by a photographer from a hill just west of the city. The picture is said to be a good one.

RICHMOND, June 25.—Forty Columbiads have just been placed in the fortifications which are being creeted to protect our city They are magnificent pieces of ordnance, and were cast at the Tredegar works. Unfortunately, by a slight mistake, they were cast solid at the breech, but the proprietors of the Tredegar Works promise to send on the touchholes as soon as they will be needed.

BOLIVAR, June 28 .- Gov. Jrckson is here with 43,563 men, exclusive of musicians. He picket-guards thrown out over the country for at least 241 miles. He is in daily expectation of the approach of Lyon with a force of 1,500 men, when he proposes to risk all upon a fight. Buck and took up a strong position on

BOONEVILLE, June 28 .- Claib Jackson returned here this afternoon. He asserts upon his bonor that when he left Booneville, he had no idea that a battle would take place, and that being in poor health, he thought the climate of Arkunsas would prove of benefit to him. Wie took a drink. Expresses the opinion that Missouri is about played out. Took another

just taken another drink.

drink. He then called upon Gen. Ben McCulloch, who is encamped near here with an army of 30,000 men. He will march to Missouri at once, and "wipe out" Gen. Lyon, Gen. Sweeny, and the Union party generally. He and the Governor have just taken a drink.

In a letter to Mr. Bodge Sweeny tells some interesting things about men who were then taking a

PROMINENT PART in the war around him:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 29, 1861. DEAR BODGE: * * * As I have nothing of especial importance to tell you about, I suppose you would not object to hearing something of the personalities of the men who are making history in this State. Lyon, as you know, I have been intimately acquainted with since the Mexican war. We both belong to the same regiment-the old 2d Inf. We served in Califormin together, and went around the Horn in the ship Rome in '48. I have had an excellent opportunity of knowing him well, and consider him a man of great ability. He is intensely active and patriotic, and when his EDITED BY W. M. SWEENY (HIS SON), ASTORIA, | mind is made up acts with great decision and promptness. His strong anti-slavery feelings make him cordially hated by the rebels.

When the situation in the latter part of '60

These discussions invariably wound up by Gardiner saying, with great vehemence: "Well, Lyon, if we ever do come to blows, I will surely join the South, and if I ever meet you in battle, then, by —, I'll draw a bead on you and shoot you like a dog!" Of course, Lyon returned the compliment by saying that he would do the same, and I have news. Some of the no doubt he would, for he is as fearless as he

Gen. Wm. S. Harney I am also well acsalutatory, whose and also served as his Aid in the Sioux war of newspaper "editor 1855, '56, at Fort Pierre, N. T. He is a man of found it convenient splendid physique, tall, stands six feet four, as did Washington and Scott, as straight as an They have about 10,000 men and 12 pieces of also the power to protect them (see to vamose his Seces- arrow, and very dignified in manner. Though artillery, while our force is about half that proclamation of July 4), and that if we

rived here last night and immediately took a of the enemy. I have his sword, the only trophy of the expedition I brought with me. You must not think I am talking of the notorious "Claib" Jackson. Oh, no! but just as great a rascal, I believe, a fellow who killed Several Union men in that part of the country. We left here on the 1st in hopes of meeting with the enemy, who, we were informed, was advancing on this place in three different directions. The column I was with took the Texas road, having learned that the main body was coming that way. We fell into his ad-vance-guard about 20 miles from here, and after a smart skirmish with part of the 2d Inf., under Capt. Fred Steele and Lieut. Lothrop, they were scattered like a flock of sheep by a charge of cavalry headed by Capt. D. S. Stanley and Lieut. Kelly, of the 1st Cav.

They lost between 20 and 30 killed and 50 or 60 wounded; while our loss consisted of four killed and six wounded. Our wounded are

doing very well. I cannot help mentioning the name of Serg't Sullivan, of the cavalry, who received three balls in his body, and the horse he rode 13 wounds. He says he hopes he'll live to play 'Yankee Doodle" yet among the scoundrels with his carbine and his saber, and it is my opinion if he does he'll make them dance "Juba." He is a gallant fellow, and deserves

Well, after driving their advance-guard on the main body, we had to turn back, after getlooked toward war, he and Capt. W. M. Gardi- ting within three miles of the latter, for want of sions as to what they would do if hostilities | much farther south for fear they would get in broke out. tions, which their great superiority in cavalry would enable them to do. So we returned here on the 5th, having left a part of our command (1,500 men) encamped four miles from here.

The enemy, seeing us turn back, supposed we were retreating through fear, followed us up, drove in the force encamped outside, and are now actually besieging us. They are around us, but I think we can sustain ourselves until is loyal. He will make a name for himself succors reach us. The only fear we have is before this war is over, as sure as my name is that we will run short of supplies before we are relieved, but we must hope for the best. We would be satisfied if we could only get the quainted with, having known him in Mexico. rascals to fight us, but they know better than that, for every time we go out to meet arrived in Springfield I had assured the

number of men, with 18 pieces of artillery. Despairing of receiving reinforcements or



DEATH OF GEN. LYON.

He has now been in the Army about 40 years, | supplies in time, Lyon came very near abanand has the reputation of being one of the | doning this place, but better counsels prevailed, strict disciplinarian who visits offenders with as possible, knowing that if we give up this swift and condign punishment. An anecdote place all will be lost. will here illustrate this characteristic:

Just previous to the firing upon Fort Brown, Tex., which opened the Mexican war, an artilleryman, named O'Reilly-one of the best in Shortly after the breaking out of the war a number of men deserted and joined the enemy. ured at the battle of Chapultepec fighting in the enemy's ranks. They fought with the courage born of desperation, as they well knew preferred death by the built to death by the

These men were turned over to Col. Harney for punishment. He had them tried by drumhead court-martial, when they wer sentenced to be executed in accordance with the articles of having deserted before the opening of hostilities, could not be executed. He was branded instead.

The others were stood up on the rear end of wagons, with ropes around their necks. When all was ready, Harney, who superintended the proceedings, addressed them, and said: until you see that flag-pointing to the Mexican flag on the Citadei of the City of Mexicohauled down and the Stars and Stripes raised, as good as his word. * *

J. W. Sweeny

previous to the battle of Wilson's Creek, gees who would accompany us. and subsequently, are from the diary kept by Sweeny at the time:

"Shortly after I returned to Springfield from the Forsyth expedition, Gen.

ENEMY WERE MOVING

in the direction of Springfield in three columns, and that it was his intention to march out and attack the columns in detail and destroy them before they could concentrate their forces.

"About the 1st of August we moved out on the Fayetteville road and struck the advance-guard of the enemy at Dug Springs, when, after a starp skirmish, compelling him to fall back, we pursued him to McCulla's Store, 26 miles from Springfield, where, on the morning of hrs intrenched himself, and thrown up earth- the 4th of August, a council of war was worths around a space r 5,000 acres, and has held, which decided upon returning to

You will perceive that a person by the name of

We will continue by quotations from the diary: "On the 7th (August) Gen. the service-deserted and joined the Mexicans. Lyon, after holding a council of war, at which I was unable to attend, had de-Some 30 or more of these deserters were capt- termined to retreat. Everything was could not be demoralized, and even if ready-mules in harness, hospital broken up, Quartermaster's stores packed, and that if captured they would be hanged, and only waiting for the order to movewhen I went to Headquarters and had a | cided to fight.* long conversation with him on the rear

would be the result of such a step. "I begged him to hold on a little longer; that Gen. Fremont, as soon as he learned of the importance of our position, must send us reinforcements; "Now, my fine fellows, you can stand there that we would lose more men in a retreat of 120 miles at that season of the year than we would in a battle.

and then I'll send you all to --!" He was | "I said we would be in a better condition to cut our way through, even to attempt to retreat in the face of an The following account of the events mense train and the hundreds of refu- the camp at the same time.

" Besides, the enemy's superiority in



GEN. T. W. SWEENEY. cavalry and his better knowledge of the

"The enemy followed us up as we fell back and took up a strong position on Wilson's Creek, 10 miles south of Spring-field, and commenced firing."

Here is a letter written at this time from Springfield:

Springfi BOONEVILLE, Jung 28; 2 p. m.—Jackson has closed I send you my official report of the affair.

Not move on either Jefferson City, Kansaked when Springfield was to be evacuated. Gen.
Lyon replied: 'Not before we are whipped.'"

City, while the Missouri officers were for | sleeve, and said to him : falling back on Rolla), the others would | "'General, you are hurt, and should

could not fail to fill them with disgust | doing my duty.'



GOV. CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON. and probably throw them into the scales against us, and Missouri would be irretrievably lost to the Union. With Missouri all of the other border States would certainly go out, and thus the safety of the General Government would be imperiled. I told him that when I abandoned them now, without striking a blow, the very worst consequences

were, in my opinion, to be apprehended. "Thus I urged him to remain by appealing to every motive that I thought would influence him, and the last argument that I used was that if he retreated without fighting he would certainly lose all the reputation that he had gained, and ruin the reputation of every officer under his command. I, for one, would solemnly protest against it.

"One of his arguments was that he had not sufficient supplies to wait for reinforcements. I told him that I could collect beef and corn within a radius of three miles around Springfield sufficient to supply his command for three months.

"He thought we might be cut off from water. I told him that the town was surrounded by sprin. The very name Springfield indicated that it was built over springs-and that even if we were driven into the plaza, there was not a square foot of ground we stood on that we could not find water by digging

"In reply to a question as to what plan I would adopt, I replied that I

WOULD WAIT PATIENTLY until the enemy got within easy distance, when I could march out and attack ablest officers in the service, and of being a and we are now determined to hold on as long him-surprise him if possible; that the chances were greatly in favor of the attacking party.

"He thought that we would be annihilated if we failed. I told him that I did not think so. That our little army was composed of such material that it we were defeated, we would be in a better condition to retreat than we would if we failed to deliver a battle. He de-

"On the following Friday-Aug. 9piazza of the dwelling, during which in between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, as forcible language as I could com- we marched out to attack the enemy. war; with the exception of O'licilly, who, mand pointed out what I considered We bivouacked within three miles of his camp that night, and

ATTACKED HIM AT DAYBREAK on the morning of Aug. 10. It was a complete surprise. The enemy's camp extended between four and five miles having thus a sorry youth, still, early on Wilson's Creek.

infantry, a battery of six pieces, and two companies of Regular cavalry by the Favetteville road; while Lyon, after after a defeat, than we would were we following the Mount Vernon road for a short distance, struck across the country active, powerful, unwhipped enemy, in a southerly direction, our object be- upon her most remote settlements, which united during the whole of the time in cumbered as we must be with our im- ing to make the attack on both ends of rendered it difficult, almost impossible, for the advance upon Vicksburg, and a his- place belonged to Judge Bruins.

> soon as the enemy recovered a little almost suicidal to the parent land. No tory of each and all of the others. from his surprise, and threw a regiment trade was allowed with other countries, and or two against him, his men gave way only with Spain herself through the one and fled in every direction, leaving his

tained the fight for six hours against overwhelmning numbers, repulsing every attack they made, and driving them from every position they occupied. The charge in which Gen. Lyon was killed was the most desperate made during the day. He fell, pierced through the bade the cultivation in the colonies of such heart, having been twice wounded pre-

viously—in the hand and in the leg. "I received a wound at the same time, a severe one, the ball still remain-

*Ashabel Woodrow, in his Life of Lyon, gives substantially the same account as the above. He

"The same day, Aug. 7, a council of war was held. FORT SMITH, June 28 —Governor Smith ar- Capt. Jackson is mentioned as among the killed either of those points, as had been urged Conflict, Peckham's Life of Lyon, etc.

. . -

(the commanders of the Kansas regiments were for falling back on Kansas wounded I noticed the blood on his FROM MILLIKEN'S

be attended to.' He replied: 'Oh, this same time Schofield country had fully committed themselves said to him that he should not expose to our cause, to abandon them now himself so. He replied: 'I am only Narrative of the Part Taken by the Hard Times Landing. Here we found

"When Lyon fell I gave Lieut. Hines, 1st Mo., Lyon's old First Sergeant, orders to remain with the body until it was put into an ambulance; which he did; but I subsequently learned that it was afterwards taken out to make room for a wounded man, probably by someone ignorant of the fact whose body it was. It afterwards received proper care at the hands Mrs. John S. Phelps, the Senator's wife.

"I afterwards learned that the Confederate sharpshooters had photographs of the prominent Union officers in the fight, with special instructions to pick them of. It was probably one of these fellows who fired the bullet that killed Lyon, and the one that struck me in BY M. A. SWEETMAN, CORPORAL, CO. K, 114TH the leg."

(To be continued.) THE STAR BRIGADE,

Its Charge at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

IRA D. BATES, The Heavens seemed illumined

With fierce, unholy fire, Was pouring forth his ire. From right, from left, in sheeted flame Came storms of deadly lead, Until the soil was drenched with blood Of the wounded and the dead, As if a score of thunder storms

As if the lightning's forked flames As if the earth rocked to and fro In clouds of seething steam, As if a million stars came down To illuminate the scene. Yet onward like an avalanche

No mortal power could stem, Onward charged the Colonel, And onward charged the men. And the caunon thundered louder And the shells and builets flew, Still onward charged the column, Though the day was lost they knew.

They saw by the flashing of his eye And the vigor of his tone, No life he prized among them So little as his own. They feit his presence thrilling, Like a hot, magnetic breath, And not a soldier faltered

Unless from wounds or death. Forward! and his burnished blade Still led the column on; Forward! and his voice rang clear, Like the notes of clarion; But louder boomed the cannon. Fiercer came the scattering flame, And the ranks grew thin and thirner

Beneath the deadly rain. Sing a song of Balaklava And the famous Light Brigade, Of Napoleon at Lodi Or the storming of Belgrade; Speak in bated breath of Lucknow Or the horrors of Sedan, Recall the deeds of glory And tell them o'er again,

Ask the foeman at Cold Harbor Who saw the valiant host, And saw the colors rise and fall Like waves upon the coast; Who cheered, but not for victory, But for the gallant band That faced the holocaust of death In solid phalanz grand.

Only God can guide the lightning, Only He can rule the storm, Or turn back the awful tide of death Relentless moving on. Twas by his will the day was lost And that our leader feil; Tis He that works in wondrous ways.

But He doeth all things well. Eight hundred in the Star Brigade, Eight hundred tried and true, Eight hundred in the charge they made Through the early morning dew. Two hundred sat at evening Beneath the sighing pines,

Out there between the lines. Great men that lived but to obey, Nor question how or why, Great hearts who knew their duty well, Though it was to do and die. What recompense is memory? After the lapse of years
There is no coin to pay the debt
Except the Nation's tears.

Six hundred sleep beneath the stars

Spain's Government of California.

[Overland.] England was a careless parent, her chil dren neglected by the mother country, forced to earn their living while yet young, though developed strength, energy, and ambition to "Sigel was sent with two regiments of do for themselves, and be free from parental rule. Spain, though she even fed and clothed her colonists, kept them strictly dependent upon her for the smallest as well as | and 69th Ind.; the 22d Ky., together the greatest needs, discouraging freedom of with Foster's 1st Wis. and Lamphere's thought as well as action, governing by a mass of rules to which was exacted implicit obedience. She thus kept a strong hold "Sigel was successful at first, but as deadly to the young colonies, and at length port of Seville, where it was rigidly inspected by the "House of Trade"-that "Lyon's column of 3,700 men suspossession, or land a man without carrying sippi in the Summer of 1862; a special permit. To prevent colonists trading with foreigners, death and forfeiture of property were the penalties. To strengthen | for his State or his hatred for the Yanfurther her peculiar trade policy. Spain forraw products as came into direct competition with home industries. The culture of hemp, tobacco, olives, grapes in vineyard, and many other articles, came under this

An Excess of Compliment. [Truth.]

Mrs. Youngwife (nervously, at breakfast) -hope my biscuits suit you, Charlie? Mr. Youngwife-They're superb! Why if my mother had cooked as well as this, I'm afraid I would have stayed with her instead of marrying you!

> The Small Boy. [Truth.]

Willie-Did yer hev a good time to th Jimmie-Great? Sis got into a bee's nest, pa fell out of a tree when he was putting up a swing, and ma burned her fingers making the way.

tea on an open fire. It was immense!

114th Ohio.

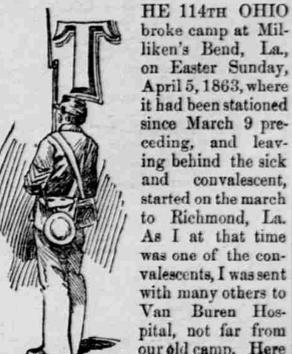
BREAKING CAMP.

How the Rebels Made It Too Hot for Gen. Grant.

THOMPSON'S HILL.

Chasing the Johnnies Over Hil and Dale in Mississippi.

OHIO, CIRCLEVILLE, O.



since March 9 pre- landing we could plainly ceding, and leaving behind the sick As I at that time was one of the convalescents, I was sent with many others to Van Buren Hospital, not far from our old camp. Here

I remained until April 17, when, with two other members of Co. K, 114th Ohio, and a young man from an Indiana regiment, having obtained permission to go, left Van Buren Hospital and started after the army.

We traveled about 26 miles, passed through the village of Richmond, and on the evening of April 19 overtook a part of the regiment on the bank of a bayou, the other part having crossed not inglorious retreat. over before our arrival.

Early next morning this part EMBARKED ON A SCOW

or flatboat, floated some distance down This time a transport loaded with solthe bayou, landed, and then marched to



THE FIRING OF THE SKIRMISHERS CON-

TINUED FOR HOURS. New Carthage, a not very great distance. Here we again saw the waters of the old Mississippi, and after a stop of perhaps half an hour, marched down on the levee

about four miles to Ashwood Landing. When I say we in this connection, I mean several other regiments besides the 114th Ohio; what particular ones there were who made this march on that day I am not now able to state. But all the troops then in the advance belonged to Gen. Osterhaus's Ninth Division, Thirteenth Corps. As I now recollect, this division comprised the following minor organizations: The 16th, 42d, 114th, and 120th Ohio; the 49th, 54th,

7th Mich. batteries. These organizations were rather closely the Mississippi River, published about the colonists to develop into independent citizenhood. Spanish trade restrictions were tory of either in the Vicksburg campaign is to a considerable extent the his- Thirteeenth Corps had landed on the

Perkins's Plantation, about the middle marching about 20 miles and at perof the afternoon, and then went into haps about 1 o'clock in the morning of guns and everything in the honds of the board of regulators with the narrowest ideas camp. Not far from the Landing were May 1 the enemy was encountered and and instructions. All commerce had to be the ruins of the house of Judge Perkins, the house of itself having been fired by sister colonies was forbidden, and no foreign the hands of its owner at the time when vessel could enter a harbor of a Spanish | Gen. Butler's troops came up the Missis-

> THE JUDGE'S LOVE kee soldiers perhaps overcoming his better judgment and good sense.

Attached to the house, now in ruins, were beautiful gardens filled with fine shrubbery, now sadly neglected.

We stayed at Perkins's several days. On the morning of the 23d five transports, which ran the blockade at Vicksburg the night before, came to the landing, one of them in a sinking condition, but all of them loaded with rations, something at that time which was very much needed.

On April 25 the 114th Ohio, 49th Ind., two companies of cavalry, and a section of Lamphere's battery, all under com-

march, several skirmishes were had with Col. Harrison's forces, who fell back, destroying two more bridges, which we BEND TO VICKSBURG. had to rebuild for the use of ourselves a for other troops who were to follow. had to rebuild for the use of ourselves and

On may 29, about 9 o'clock in the morning, we again reached the river at a fleet of steamboats and barges tied up to the landing, all crowded with soldiers. About two and a half miles down the river, and in plain view from this point.



ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION. liken's Bend, La., was Grand Gulf, with its fortifications, on Easter Sunday, which some eight or ten of our gunboats April 5, 1863, where had been for some hours furiously it had been stationed bombarding. From our place at the

SEE THE ENGAGEMENT.

The gunboats, following the lead of and convalescent, the flagship Benton, circled around to Richmond, La. slowly, with a space of perhaps. 200 yards between them. They would move down the river until within 300 or 400 yards of the battery of heavy guns at the foot of the bluff, at the bend, then turning to the left and coming up in front, each in its turn would uscharge a broadside into the rebel fortifications. This continued for some time, the fire from the fort slackened, and then entirely

A steam tug, on which was Gen. Grant and several other officers of high rank. ran down to reconnoiter, but as soon as it got within good range of the enemy's guns the silence was broken, and balls and shells dropped close around the little tug, which at once beat a very hasty if

Again the gunboats were

CALLED INTO ACTION, another bombardment of an hour, and another silencing of the rebel guns, diers was sent down to investigate the condition of affairs, and it was accorded exactly the same treatment as had been given to the tug when it came within the line of range of the Confederate

artillery. The transport, too, came back hurriedly, and it was then apparent to all who had witnessed the battle that gunboats, though manned by the bravest of sailors, were not at all equal to land batteries worked by men equally brave

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon all the troops left the boats and marched about three miles across the point to the river below, where we went into camp for the

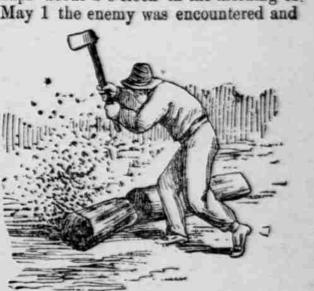
About midnight the whole fleet of gunboats, transports, tugs and barges ran past the batteries at Grand Gulf,

though subjected to a heavy fire. Early in the morning of April 30 a part of the troops embarked, some on the transports and barges and others on the gunboats, and proceeded down the river. After going about six miles a landing was made at Bruinsburg, on the

Bruinsburg then had no inhabitants, and not even a house, a few old sheds and three or four straggling fig trees showing that perhaps at one time some person or persons

HERE HAD A HOME. It is not likely that there was ever a town at this point, and a description of

1818, shows that a plantation at that soil of Mississippi. At 4 o'clock the We arrived at Ashwood Landing, or march was commenced, and after



HE SPLIT THE LOG FROM END TO END a few shots of musketry and artillery were exchanged, and then both armies rested on their arms and awaited the coming of daylight to

BEGIN THE STRUGGLE.

Before it was entirely light our army was in motion; the division of Gen. mand of the Colonel of the 49th Ind., Carr, in the advance, deployed to the left camp, marching about 10 miles to right, and that of Gen. Osterhaus, af-Lake St. Joseph, bridging a bayon on ter going up the road some distance,

moved off to the left. Three more days were spent on this! As we marched up through a cut in the